

VOLUME 12.

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1939

NUMBER 34

SPECIAL HEALTH FILM TO
BE SHOWN HERE TUESDAY

An important phase of the nation-wide campaign now under way to combat pneumonia will be launched in Elba and Coffee County by the Department of Health, on Tuesday, February 7, when "A New Day," a one-reel motion picture dealing with pneumonia control, will be shown at the Elba Theatre. The picture will be shown with the regular program all day next Tuesday.

In commenting on the picture, Dr. J. A. Crittenden, County Health Officer, asserted: "We believe that the vital message which 'A New Day' carries will be of far-reaching benefit to the American public and to the citizens of this county. Pneumonia is our most serious communicable disease, taking a toll of about 100,000 lives in the United States each year. We are convinced that this affliction and the train of complications that sometimes follows in its wake could, to a considerable extent, be controlled by the consistent application of measures which we now have available for the treatment of pneumonia. We believe that this film will make the people of our county conscious of these measures, since it presents in such a simple and understandable fashion the necessity for proper medical and nursing care and early serious administration."

The picture, which is jointly sponsored by the United States Public Health Service and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was produced in Hollywood with a cast of professional players. The picture is played by Gilbert Emery, who is widely known for his interpretations of doctors on the screen. The picture has been praised for its entertainment qualities as well as for its scientific aspects.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES IN
COURT HOUSE THIS WEEK

Special evangelistic services are being held this week in the circuit court room in Elba. Rev. Mel G. Leaman, pastor-evangelist of Oklahoma City, Okla., is doing the preaching. He is a man of wide experience and announces that he preaches "the old time gospel in the old time way."

Musical for the services is being directed by Mr. F. O. Cobb, of Amston, who is a fine singer and leader with several years experience. Everybody is invited to attend the services which are held each day at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

FAIRVIEW P-T-A MEETS

The Fairview P-T-A. held its regular meeting Monday night, January 23rd. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Allen Wise. After roll call and reading of minutes of the last meeting, Mrs. Clayton Snow, Mrs. Carlton Wise and Mr. Edna T. Week gave interesting talks on the "Guiding Principles of a P-T-A."

The entire group sang several songs, after which games of old school days were played. Many jokes and riddles were asked. Coffee and cake were served as refreshments.

The fourth Monday night in each month is the regular meeting time. All patrons of the school are invited to meet with the P-T-A. at all of its meetings.

Mrs. Roscoe Wise, Publicity Chairman.

Friends of Charles Clark, who has been ill for several months and is now undergoing treatment at a Moulde hospital, will be glad to learn that he continues to improve, and trust he may soon be well again.

Mrs. R. W. Jones of Bainbridge, Ga., is spending some time in Elba with her sister, Mrs. Wesley Harris.

Mrs. A. A. Owen and Mrs. H. G. Huey of Homerville, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. Perry Owen of Houston, Texas, were visitors to Elba last week, guests of Mrs. Gordon Prescott and Mrs. G. C. Dawkins.

Mrs. Thomas Ward and little daughter, Margaret Rose, returned to Elba last week from hospital in Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Garrett were visitors to Troy Sunday.

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NEW HOPE P-T-A SPONSORS
GOLD MEDAL TOURNAMENT

New Hope Junior High School's indoor court will be the scene of an exciting basketball tournament. The Parent-Teacher Association of the school is taking an active part in all arrangements.

The Junior High team will be rewarded a "new regulation" type basketball. The second highest runner-up will be given five cents per mile on transportation; that is, one-way distance for both second and highest scores. Better still, the independent winners will be given Gold Medal basketball emblems for the seven individuals.

New Hope School extends to you an invitation to participate in this event. The first game will begin at 8:45. Hunter Garth, Executive Member, New Hope P-T-A, will be in charge.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CIRCLE
GIVES BANQUET

The Business Women's Circle of the Baptist W. M. U. celebrated its second anniversary with a delightful banquet held at the Elba Hotel on Monday evening.

Covers were laid for thirteen guests at the beautifully appointed table, which had for its centerpiece a silver bowl of mixed dried and pressed flowers from which extended sprays of fern and flowers.

The guests found their places by means of dainty Valentine cards on which were written verses describing some marked characteristic of each. Colorful bouquets mounted on dainty paper-dollies made attractive favors.

Mrs. L. F. Mullins, president of the W. M. U., who was the guest of honor, gave the invocation.

The program:

5:30-6:30—Fellowship hour and supper.

6:30—Worship.

Song—"Jesus Calls Us."

Scripture—Haywood Svett.

Prayer—Ralph Paul.

Offering.

Talk—Conference representative.

Song—"I Need Jesus."

Talk—Conference worker.

Song—"Give of Your Best to The Master."

Young People's Benediction.

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County Agent's
Column

By HUGH D. SEXTON
County Agent

1938 APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT
TO BE SIGNED SAT.

You are hereby notified to report to your beat headquarters at the places named below Saturday, February 4, from 8 to 12 a.m. for the purpose of signing your 1938 Application for Payment. It is very important that you attend this meeting at the time and place specified in order that this application can be signed. If you do not sign it this time your application will be held up until other arrangements can be made.

Remember, the time is Saturday, February 4, from 8 to 12 a.m. with the exception of Beat 3, at Ham School, which will be all day. The places are as follows:

Beat 1, Perry's Store; Beat 2, Grimes Store; Beat 3, Ham School; Beat 4, Newbia; Beat 5, Bluff Springs School; Beat 6, Elba Court House; Beat 7, Goodman; Beat 8, Mt. Pleasant; Beat 9, New Brookton; Beat 10, Victoria; Beat 11, New Hope;

Beat 12, Tabernacle; Beat 13, Enterprise Court House; Beat 14, Ino School; Beat 15, Zion Chapel; Beat 16, Dabbs; Beat 17, Enterprise Court House; Beat 18, Kinston; Beat 19, Pine Level; Beat 20, Beas School; Beat 21, Pine Grove School; Beat 22, Wise School; Beat 23, Fairview.

NEW BROCKTON SENIORS
ORGANIZE BETA CLUB

The Senior High pupils of New Brockton who have an average of 65 or more, met with Dr. N. R. Baker January 23rd to organize a Beta Club, an honorary society.

Dr. Baker explained that the purpose of the club is to promote scholastic excellence and cultivate the ideals of loyalty, courage, honesty and leadership among high school students. He also told of other successful clubs which have been organized in Alabama and other states.

Meetings will be held once a month unless a special one is called. The following officers were elected:

President—James T. Sawyer. Vice-President—Miriam Wilkes. Treasurer—Lewy Frank Harris. An amendment was made to the national constitution to provide for a reporter, and Jean Knight was elected to that post. The club's sponsor is Miss Dixie R. Christian.

Others who are eligible for membership are: Gwendolyn Tatum, Mildred Dean, Mary Helen Gordon, Bernice McCall, Edna Merle Moore, Elsie Sparks, Hilda Sawyer, Ruth Eageron, Guy Gunter, Jr., Luther Johnson, Bernice Kelley and Blanch Brock.

Dr. Baker will meet with the New Brockton club again February 11, when he will install the club at chapel exercises.

JEAN KNIGHT, REPORTER

WINNERS IN CONTESTS

In a beauty pageant and talent contest recently sponsored by the Elba P-T-A, Miss Dorothy Murphy, winner in the beauty contest, was named "Miss Elba." Nina English, Joan Clark and Peggy Elbe were winners in the talent contest, and Charles Elbe won the loving cup in a junior king-queen pageant.

Winners in the beauty and talent contests will have all expenses paid to compete in state finals at Birmingham and if successful, will win a trip to Miami to compete in the national contest.

HOG SALE YESTERDAY

At the regular cooperative sale held at the pens in West Elba yesterday, 400 head of hogs were sold. These hogs will be shipped to Fulton, Ga. The price is considerably higher than was paid two weeks ago, and was almost as good as the Montgomery market.

CLARK HILL CLUB MEETS

Clark Hill Club held its regular meeting Thursday, January 27th, with Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Luther Williams, president, presiding. Business matters were discussed and then Miss Patterson took charge of the meeting.

The subject for the afternoon was chair covering. After the class lesson, games were enjoyed by all. Twenty were present.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyd of Enterprise will regret to learn of the serious illness of her brother in Thomson, Ga. She has gone to Thomson to be at his bedside.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At a special meeting of the Coffee County Democratic Executive Committee held in the court house at Elba last Saturday afternoon, the following officers were elected to serve during the next four years:

Hon. F. M. Farris, who has served as chairman for the past several years, was unanimously re-elected without opposition. W. J. Brown was re-elected vice-chairman and R. C. Bryan was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Prior to the election of officers, the resignation of Committee member S. R. Morgan of Beat 6, Horace Kelley of Beat 10 and W. N. Farris of Beat 20, all of whom are now residing out of the county, was accepted. The committee elected R. C. Bryan for Beat 6, T. A. Kelley for Beat 10 and F. M. Farris for Beat 20. In all other vacancies, where no one was elected in the last election, the committee member was elected and will serve during the new term.

This applied to all Beats except No. 15. The committee's information is that all qualified voters and that the territory will be included in some other Beats. The committee is taking over the few voters who lived there are transferring to other voting places. Following is a complete list of the present County Committee:

Beat 1—J. H. Clark.
Beat 2—J. A. Johnson.
Beat 3—J. J. Moore.
Beat 4—E. S. Bryan.
Beat 5—Edlow Kelley.
Beat 6—R. C. Bryan.
Beat 7—J. T. McCall.
Beat 8—J. I. Helms.
Beat 9—William J. Dismukes.
Beat 10—T. A. Kelley.
Beat 11—Charles Prestwood.
Beat 12—Mace Kyser.
Beat 13—
Beat 14—L. R. Kilecrease.
Beat 15—W. J. Brown.
Beat 16—W. L. Farris.
Beat 17—J. B. Byrd.
Beat 18—A. M. Farris.
Beat 19—M. A. Helms.
Beat 20—F. M. Farris.
Beat 21—W. C. McCollough.
Beat 22—H. W. Dean.
Beat 23—J. J. Sessions.
Chairman—F. M. Farris.
Secy.—Treas.—R. C. Bryan.

W. M. S. "HEN PARTY" IS
DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR

The members of the Methodist Missionary Society were hostesses Monday afternoon at three o'clock at the parsonage on Rushing Street, when they entertained at a "hen party," which proved to be a unique and enjoyable social.

Decorations of early spring flowers, with narcissi and buttercups predominating, were used throughout the home.

As guests arrived with their hostesses, the price of admission, they deposited them in a coop which had been conspicuously placed just outside the entrance, then entered the living room where they were greeted by Mrs. J. C. Vickers and for the afternoon's entertainment.

Miss Eunice Graham, recreation director, conducted a program of clever contests, individual and group stunts and games, among them being a series of animal games that furnished much fun and merriment.

For the refreshment hour, the guests were invited into the dining room where Mrs. Vickers, Mrs. F. H. Murphy and Mrs. R. L. Cooper served delicious sandwiches, cookies and punch from a table beautifully appointed and decorated with spring flowers in tones of green and white.

Those enjoying this delightful social were Mrs. A. C. Dunaway, Mrs. Corrie Bryant, Mrs. J. M. Garrett, Mrs. R. C. Bryan, Mrs. R. L. Cooper, Mrs. John Dunaway, Mrs. C. O. Miller, Mrs. Levy Morrow, Mrs. F. H. Murphy, Mrs. Dana Perdue, Mrs. Gordon Prescott, Mrs. W. W. Sanders, Mrs. Ronnie Harwell, Mrs. J. M. Rowe, Mrs. F. A. Farris, Mrs. Mayo Prescott, Mrs. Luther Vaughan, Mrs. Dave Vaughan, Mrs. J. O. English and Mrs. J. C. Vickers.

DOUBLE OPERATION

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kermit G. Crook will be glad to note that Mrs. Crook is recuperating nicely at the boarding home of Mr. Crook on West Normal Avenue in Troy. Mrs. Crook entered a Troy hospital January 22nd and underwent an appendectomy and a tonsillectomy. She is a teacher in Coffee County and is greatly missed by the nice letters she receives from the community in which she teaches. Mr. Crook is an instructor in chemistry and biology at the State Teachers College, but he sat jumped and skipped to be with her during her stay in the hospital. Mrs. Crook will remain with him for two weeks.—C. D.

MASSONS TO HOLD SERVICES
AT GRAVE OF W. E. BLAIR

Masonic funeral services for Mr. Wiley E. Blair, who passed away at his home in Kinston December 19th, will be held at the grave in Evergreen Cemetery, Elba, on Sunday, February 12th, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, according to announcement made here the Elba Lodge.

Mr. Blair was a member of Troy Lodge and officers of that Lodge will have charge of the funeral services, with members from Elba and Kinston assisting.

BIDS RECEIVED MONDAY
ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The Coffee County Board of Education received bids Monday on eleven school building projects in the county. These projects range from two-room additions to complete school buildings, some to be frame construction and others brick veneer.

When all bids were tabulated, it was found that Whaley Lumber Company of Troy was the lowest bidder on the projects. The board has accepted the awarding of the contracts, pending the approval from the Public Works Administration, and it is generally understood that Whaley will get the contract. Full details of the projects will be given as soon as contracts are officially awarded.

METHODIST YOUNG PEOPLE
ENTERTAIN ONE

The Young People's Division of the Elba and New Brockton Methodist Churches held their monthly meeting at the Elba Methodist Church on Tuesday night of last week. After a short business session, with Myrtle Farris, union vice-president, presiding, the following program was rendered by the Elba Division:

Hymn—"Stand Up For Jesus."
Scripture Reading—Matthew 16: 12-20—Myrtle Farris.
Prayer—Myrtle Farris.
Hymn—"Love Divine."
Talk, "What I Expect of the Methodist Church"—Nellie Faye Smith.
Poem, "Master, Let Me Walk With Thee"—Dorothy Vickers.
Talk, "What Has the Methodist Church a Right to Expect of Its Youth?"—Lamar Tanner.
Remarks by the pastors, Rev. J. C. Vickers and Rev. O. D. Williams, concerning the Youth Crusade.

Song—"It Is Glory Just to Walk With Him."
After the program the young people enjoyed a period of recreation, with Miss Graham and Mr. Buck Harper in charge of the games. This was followed by an old-fashioned pound supper, which was greatly enjoyed. About thirty young people attended the meeting.

Miss Mary Ruth Fleming, student at Birmingham-Southern, returned to her work Sunday after Elba for the remainder of the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Taylor have moved to Brantley, where Mr. Taylor will be engaged in the grocery business. Misses Elizabeth and Helen Taylor will remain in Elba for the remainder of the school term.

Billy Perdue, student at L. S. U., Baton Rouge, La., spent the mid-term vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Perdue.

Mr. R. L. Martin and sons, James and Willard, were visitors to Birmingham Saturday.

MISS LOIS MARTIN RETURNED
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PINE LEVEL NEWS

Time has come again which brings about peanut shelling and quilting. Activities for the week along these lines were planned and given by Mrs. Lillie Hall and Mrs. Mollie Joe Carpenter. The show at the school house Wednesday and Thursday nights was real good. A pretty good crowd turned out both nights.

People of this community extend their sympathy to the bereaved ones of Mr. Jeff Arthur who was laid to rest in Pine Level cemetery Thursday. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Moody.

Mrs. Elmore Clark and Mrs. Olen Bailey spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bailey. The marriage ceremony performed by Justice of the Peace Acres Iryan last Saturday was for the special benefit of Mr. Robert Galloway and Miss Lois Davis.

Mrs. Birdie Nelson spent Tuesday with her sister, Mrs. Sallie Jacobs.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Smith have moved into their new home near Pine Level Church.

Don't miss Mr. Walsh's discussion next Monday night.

LOST—Light brown heifer about 2 years old, weighs about 400 lbs. Left my place on Samson Highway January 25th. Information leading to return of this cow will be appreciated. J. D. Sellers, Elba, Route 5. 11p

ZION CHAPEL GIRLS MEET

The Zion Chapel senior 4-H club girls met with Miss Matthews January 18th. The house was called to order by the president, and the following program was given:

Song—"Everybody Needs A Bit Of Friendship."

Poem—Vera Smith.

Song—"Are You Lonesome To-night?"—Anah Flowers and Dixie Jackson.

Song—Estine Carroll.

Riddles and Jokes—Lela Johnson.

Song—"Shortenin' Bread."

The meeting was then turned over to Miss Matthews and a discussion on starting a college project created much interest. The project could be a pig, a calf or poultry.

The girls made a sample of a blind stitch seam. Miss Matthews suggested that all of them bring a sample of a flat seam to the next meeting. The meeting adjourned and the girls played games with the senior 4-H club boys.

Audra Stevens, Reporter.

CURTIS CLUB MEETS

The Curtis Club met January 22nd at the home of Mrs. Jim Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the president and devotion given by the hostess. Since the club did not meet in December, Miss Mamie B. Matthews, leader, gave discussions on two lessons, one on poultry and one on cosmetics.

Interesting discussions were had on gardening and forestry. Fifteen members were present.

Mrs. Minnie Grimes, Reporter.

VICTORIA 4-H GIRLS MEET

The Victoria 4-H club girls met with Miss Matthews January 22nd. The girls who had finished their slaps brought them and Miss Matthews inspected them, pointing out defects. She also taught them how to make flat-fell and French-fell seams.

The 4-H girls met with their local leader, Mrs. Ora Kelley, on January 18th and she assisted them with their seams.

Montreal Reporter.

Mrs. E. S. Byrd of Atlanta, Ga., who is visiting her father, Mr. L. A. Boyd, in Enterprise, spent Wednesday in Elba with Mrs. F. H. Murphree and family.

THE ELBA THEATRE

"THE LITTLE THEATRE WITH THE BIG SHOWS"

THURSDAY—LAST DAY
"THE CROWD ROARS"

—With—
ROBERT TAYLOR, Maureen O'SULLIVAN, Frank MORGAN

FRIDAY—DOUBLE FEATURE
"KANE WITHERS IN
"KEEP SMILING"

And FEATURE WESTERN
SERIAL AND COMEDY

SATURDAY — ADMISSION, 10c & 15c
"ONE MAN JUSTICE"

—With—
CHARLES STARRBETT
SERIAL AND COMEDY

SUNDAY NIGHT, 10 O'CLOCK ONLY
"MR. WONG, DETECTIVE"

—With—
BORIS KARLOFF and GRANT WITHERS
Admission — 10c & 20c

SUNDAY & MONDAY
REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

SHIRLEY TEMPLE, GLORIA STUART, BILL ROBINSON

TUESDAY—BARGAIN DAY — ALL SEATS 10c
"YOUNG DOCTOR KILDARE"

—With—
LEW AYRES and LIONEL BARRYMORE

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
"IN OLD CHICAGO"

—With—
DON AMECHE, ALICE FAYE, TYRONE POWER

Miss Laura Lee Ferguson of Dothan was a guest during the weekend of Mr. and Mrs. Duke Dutton.

Mr. Charlie Ellis of Greensboro spent the weekend with his family in Elba.

Miss Nettie Flournoy visited in Troy last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Ellis announce the birth of a daughter Saturday night, January 28th, and said default continuing, the undersigned, Ariosto Wiley Thompson, as Executor of the Will of said A. W. Thompson, deceased, pursuant to the power of sale contained in said mortgage, will sell at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder, before the courthouse door of Coffee County, Alabama, at Elba, Alabama, on the 23rd day of February, 1939, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real property, to-wit:

NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 and 15 acres off the west side of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 3, Tp. 7, R. 20, also 19 acres in Sec. 4 off the east side of the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 3, Tp. 7, R. 20. Also SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 3, Tp. 7, Range 20, containing 38 acres more or less making the branch line on the west side, also 3 acres in the N. E. corner of the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 in Sec. 4, Tp. 7, Range 20, all lying in Coffee County, Ala., containing in all 118 acres more or less and also, the following described property, to-wit: 1 acre in NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 particularly described as follows: Commencing 140 yds. north of SW corner of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec. 4, Tp. 7, R. 20, where the Head Mill Road enters said forty from NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, thence North 112 1/2 yds, thence S. 73 yds to the Head Mill Road, thence in a southeasterly direction along the East side of the Head Mill Road to the point of beginning, including 1 acre, the residence house formerly occupied by S. J. King, which is located on said acre, NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and W 1/4 of NE 1/4 less 3-4 of an acre in SE corner of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 and about 2 1/2 acres in NE corner of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 and the said excepted 3 acres are better described as follows: Beginning at the SE boundary of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 running north 35 yds, thence in a southeasterly direction to a spring situated in the north boundary of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, including the spring, thence south to the Head Mill Road, thence East along the Head Mill Road to the eastern boundary of the SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, thence north to place of beginning, and less 2 acres beginning at a point where the Head Mill Road crosses the W. line of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, running S. 140 yds, thence N. 70 yds, thence N. to said road, thence W. along said road to place of beginning. Also 15 acres in SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, and being situated in the W. side of this forty adjoining the SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 and bounded E. by a branch, north by the Head Mill Road all in Sec. 4, Tp. 7, R. 20, containing 131 acres, more or less, and known as the King Place and also as the Home Place of said W. A. Wilson, and each and every part of said Place is hereby conveyed, whether specifically described or not.

Said sale is made for the purpose of paying the mortgage debt and costs and expenses of foreclosure.

Ariosto Wiley Thompson, As Executor of the Will of A. W. Thompson, Deceased.

Hugh Bradley, Attorney. 226-12-9-15.

THE ELBA CLIPPER

Thursday, February 2, 1939

OBITUARY—BOWMAN

Mr. Riley Bowman was born December 26, 1887, and died January 24, 1939. He spent his entire life near Elba, never having lived over five miles from his birthplace. He joined Whitewater Baptist Church in early manhood and remained a faithful member.

On July 17, 1912, he was married to Miss Cora Green and to this union were born six children. The oldest child, Doris Eudine, died when she was two years and three months old. Those who survive are Henry, James, Mamie Lou, Carl and Fred. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Cora Bowman, his mother, Mrs. Lizzie Bowman, of Elba, one brother, H. H. Bowman, of Andalusia, and one sister, Mrs. Will Spurlin, of Elba.

He suffered from rheumatism for 23 years and during the last eight years of his life he was an invalid. Although he was constantly in pain, he was always cheerful and enjoyed having his friends visit him. He never complained and here his suffering is truly.

Although he is gone from our midst, his kindly advice and words of encouragement will ever be remembered by all who knew him. His suffering is over and we hope to meet him in that home above where there will be no more pain or sorrow, suffering or heartache.

He was laid to rest in Pleasant Ridge Cemetery Wednesday, January 25th, at 11 a.m. Pallbearers were Leon, Elton, William, Coy Bowman, Ralph Spurlin and Paul Green.—A Friend.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our friends for their kind advice and words shown us during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and father, Riley Bowman. Especially we thank Mr. Johnnie Driggers and Mr. Zeron Wambles who were so faithful to us during his sickness and death.

MRS. RILEY BOWMAN AND CHILDREN.

Miss Jeannette Garrett, teacher in the Birmingham schools, spent the weekend in Elba, visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Garrett.

"RAPTURE BEYOND"

(Continued from page 1)

her and, with a hideous white grin, leveled his gun. Before her voice had left her lips, he fired. There was a sharp report, a walling cry, a shock of sound. Quayle scuttled down and out past grimacing Fuji who had the front door open for his gold-lined exit.

Lynda lay crumpled near the banister over which she had leaped for her intended outcry. Below her on the stairs, on the very step where Quayle had paused to shoot, was the dead body of a man.

Helping herself up by the railing and moving shakily down, she found Nick Sandal.

She sat there on the step and held his peaceful head upon her arm.

The police found them. The police took them away and, next morning, the Harlowe family lawyer, having been summoned, the police delivered them at Marcello's apartment. There, then, Nick Sandal was laid in a room sweet with flowers, while springtime's windy-gaily made incongruous melody beneath the sunset window, and his pale young daughter wept.

The rank outsider was buried in the Harlowe burial lot and lay there, untroubled by social disfigurements or by any sense of inferiority. The lawyer, the clergyman, Cousin Sara Muller, Joe Vyn and one other stood beside the grave. This was Jack Ayleward.

He could think of no one else presently, remember no one else. The meeting was turned over to Miss Matthews.

A minor project, such as pigs, calves or poultry, to have in addition to the major project, clothing, was discussed. The girls made samples of French felt seams and tailor tails. Work on slaps will be continued at the next meeting.

Her "no" was inaudible. "I've got my verdict. I'm cleared. Don't try to speak, Lynda. I know what you think, and I've dared to come here to thank you for giving me the power to do so. I feel that now you've been hurt horribly. And

she saw, turning, stiff with trouble and with weariness, that he was in the vestibule.

He came toward her, looking tall and grave and white.

"Have you read the papers, Lynda?"

"I've got my verdict. I'm cleared. Don't try to speak, Lynda. I know what you think, and I've dared to come here to thank you for giving me the power to do so. I feel that now you've been hurt horribly. And

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DOUBLE HEADS HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEETS

The Double Heads Home Demonstration Club met for its regular meeting on January 4th in the home of Mrs. Ada Miekler. There were 23 members present and the home agent present at this meeting.

Devotional was given by Miss Louise Houston and the club song was sung by the group. The first thing on program was setting up a cushion about the club getting up a play and putting it on for the benefit of the club. A committee selected to get up the play included Mrs. J. C. Boutwell, Mrs. Curtis Chapman, Mrs. J. C. Paul and Mrs. Pugh Stripling.

After the business meeting the home agent gave a splendid talk on home gardens and a canning budget was made for all members present.

Attendance was splendid at this meeting and it is to be hoped that it increases to one hundred per cent next time when the meeting will be held in the old Double Heads school house, now designated as the club house.

Frances Armstrong, Reporter.

ZION CHAPEL JR. 4-H CLUB

The Zion Chapel Junior 4-H club girls met with Miss Matthews January 18th. The meeting was called to order by the president, Wynell Chapman. The following program was given:

Song—"4-H Friendship."

Cracker Eating Contest—Vivian Grimes and Lois Goodson.

Reading, "Officer"—Elsie Frey.

Candy Eating Contest—Louise Martin and Peggy Carr.

The meeting was turned over to Miss Matthews. A minor project, such as pigs, calves or poultry, to have in addition to the major project, clothing, was discussed. The girls made samples of French felt seams and tailor tails. Work on slaps will be continued at the next meeting.

Her "no" was inaudible. "I've got my verdict. I'm cleared. Don't try to speak, Lynda. I know what you think, and I've dared to come here to thank you for giving me the power to do so. I feel that now you've been hurt horribly. And

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Remember--Save Orchard Soil

Anyone who is planning to plant fruit or other orchard trees will do well to consider all precautions to conserve his orchard soil. O. G. Medlock, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, points out.

In almost no other undertaking does the farmer determine for so many years in advance the system of handling his land as in establishing a fruit or nut orchard. By careful planning, the productive period may be greatly increased, Medlock says.



This once-thriving peach orchard (top) has been completely destroyed by erosion. Trees were set in straight rows, disregarding contour of land. On the other hand, the high producing orchard at bottom shows the result of planting and cultivating on the contour. Not only does this practice prevent the loss of fertile soil—it prolongs the productive life of the trees.

In the past, most orchardists in Alabama have generally selected good orchard sites, but in their endeavor to make the orchard look attractive and to simplify cultivation, they have usually laid out their orchards by the square system. They have set the trees in straight rows, at each corner of a square, without regard to contours, Medlock explains.

Many orchards can be seen today that were planted in this manner on good sites, but which have been abandoned after 10 or 12 years because they have become unprofitable and most of the trees have died. The orchards have been cultivated up and down the slopes and in many cases gullies have formed between each row of trees.

As a result, erosion has removed the fertile orchard soil and deprived the orchard site of its fertility. The growth of the trees

has become less and less from year to year until the soil would no longer support them. By the same process the land has been ruined for further use for production of cultivated crops.

Such waste of fertile land can be avoided and orchards can be made to return a profit over a longer period if the trees are planted and cultivated on the contour, Medlock says. Then, after the trees have become too old for profitable production, the farmer will still have a good field for cultivation.

USE CATTLE IN THIS STATE

For Foundation Stock, Says Dairyman; They're Purebred and Fine for This Purpose

Use Alabama cattle for foundation stock!

While many farmers in the state have long considered it necessary for dairymen to go to some other state to get foundation stock or to obtain new blood to build up the herds, this is no longer true. Take it from F. W. Burns, extension dairyman, Alabama now has a number of responsible breeders of dairy cattle who are anxious to have their customers succeed and who are well worth knowing.

"Alabama has suffered in the past from the results of buying dairy cattle from unscrupulous dealers outside the state who have not hesitated to palm off culls or diseased animals on the unwary," said Mr. Burns. "When an inexperienced farmer is just starting in the dairy business he may become the prey of such dealers and thus be the unwitting means of bringing contagious abortion or tuberculosis into the state."

By patronizing the home breeder, pointed out Burns, the Alabama farmer or dairyman gets just as pure blood lines with as good, or better animals. In addition, he has less traveling and trucking expense and knows that he has redress for misrepresentation which he does not always have when importing cattle into the state.

Perry County Family

BOOSTS INCOME ELECTRICALLY

By MR. AND MRS. T. J. DUNNAVANT

Marion Junction, Alabama

(Mr. and Mrs. Dunnivant operate Spirit & Dunnivant Dairy about four miles north of Marion Junction in Perry County.)

There isn't any question about how electricity has helped us in decreasing operating expenses. We have the records and the figures are here to tell the story.

We have 120 head of dairy cows and all the water for them is pumped from a well 85 feet to the surface of the water and elevated to a gravity tank 45 feet above the ground. An average of 2,400 gallons of water is pumped each day to water the cows and supply water for the farm home and barn.

Before we received electric service in November of 1936, we operated the water pump with a gasoline motor, used lanterns and kerosene lamps for light and used ice to preserve our foods.

When on November 5, 1936, the current was turned on the operations on the farms in this neighborhood started undergoing steady evolution.

Here is how electric service changed our cost of operations:

Monthly bill before electric service. (Average for 8 months):
Gasoline and oil to operate motor to pump water \$14.00
Repairs 1.00
Ice 6.00
Kerosene for lamps and lanterns .90

Total \$21.90
Monthly electric bill. (Average for 14 months): \$ 9.30

Balance \$21.00—\$9.30=\$11.70. With this monthly balance you can very readily see how we could afford to invest in the following wiring equipment:

House wired, \$40.00; 7 cu. ft. household refrigerator, \$187.50; radio, \$30.00; iron, \$34.00; toaster, \$1.00; hot plate, \$1.50; floor lamps, \$7.50; wiring for pump house and dairy barn, \$10.00; electric motor to replace gasoline motor to operate water pump jack, \$18.00. Total, \$318.50.

After using electric service, we would feel lost without it. The conveniences afforded and the reduction of drudgery in accomplishing the chores about the farm and in the home have certainly proved to us that if electricity is wisely used on the farm it will not only pay its way and make the farm a

different place to live, but will increase the farm income. Our radio and lights give us and our children a better opportunity to become familiar with up-to-date practices involved in modern farming and above all, our children create a greater desire to become aggressive farmers.

MR. FARMER

Are Your Woodlands Getting Good Care?

Mr. Farmer with woodlands, will you submit to questioning by Rufus H. Page, Jr., Alabama extension forester? You will—good.

Have you taken inventory of your woodland recently? (1) Is it reasonably protected from fire, or is it burned by thoughtless persons annually or more often?

(2) Are your forests well-stocked or are they under-producing?

(3) Are parts of your woodland stagnant from too dense growth?

(4) Are these diseased and deformed trees and trees of inferior species that should be harvested to make room for better?

(5) Are you receiving from wood products sold their full value?

(6) Is your woodland in shape to produce a continuous crop?

Walk through your forest, make this survey, and if you need advice, consult your county agent.

A wise Southern farmer once remarked, "My timber is my bank. Every night those trees add interest—and the cashier's never short." Your timber should be your bank. Is it?

Farm Reminders For February

By J. B. WILSON
Agricultural Engineer

Repair and repaint all machinery.

See if some of the plows need new shares or other repairing. Look after those single and double trees.

If you have a tractor, see if it needs any work, new sparkplugs, gaskets, cleaning, or oiling.

See about the cultivators—they may need repair, new spindles and bushings for wheels.

Check on the sweeps and points and get them sharpened and in good condition for efficient cultivation of crops.

Get rust and other dirt off the planter plates with a wire brush, scour and then paint with oil motor oil.

See that a shed or building is made available for all machinery, especially harvesting equipment, to keep it out of the damaging weather.

Good pastures furnish the basis of the dairy industry. Ask your county agent about making pastures.

Only fresh horse manure should be used in making the bed. Other kinds of manure will not generate enough heat. Before it is placed in the bed the manure should be piled in the open long enough to allow it to begin heating. After heating begins, the pile should be turned occasionally, bringing the inside of the pile to the outside, and vice versa, to insure even heating of the whole pile. If any

(Continued on page 6)

LET'S GROW GARDEN CROPS!

Let's start now to produce 30 million dollars worth of garden crops to feed Alabama farmers in 1939! That is the call issued this week by W. A. Ruffin, extension horticulturist.

Pointing out that farm people in the state have not yet realized the money value of the garden, Mr. Ruffin said it ranked second only to cotton and corn as a source of income to farm families.

The estimated value of the cotton crop in Alabama for 1938 was \$56,364,000, and corn \$29,323,000. No other crop brought as much as either of these crops. The value of crops produced in farm gardens last year is not known, however, it probably ran as high as 10 or 12 million dollars, said Ruffin.

"When one takes these facts into consideration, and at the same time knows that farm families are producing, on the average, about one-third of the vegetables needed for home use, it is hard to see why so little attention is given this part of the farm," the horticulturist stated.

Joining Mr. Ruffin in urging devoting more land and time to gardening, P. O. Davis, state extension director, said: "It seems to me that no farmer would be wasting time if he left work on cotton or corn or some other crop long enough to plow and plant a garden that his wife and children could keep free of grass. That is money saved and everyone realizes the nutritive value of collards, cabbage, onions, peas, beans, potatoes and turnips."

Mr. Ruffin said a number of vegetables can be planted during February. These he listed as: asparagus, beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, eggplant, lettuce, mustard, parsnips, English peas, pepper, Irish potatoes, radish, spinach, tomatoes and turnips.

Vegetable seeds, he said, which should be sowed in the hotbed include: broccoli, eggplant, pepper, tomatoes. Young plants, of course, will be taken from the hotbed and set in the garden.

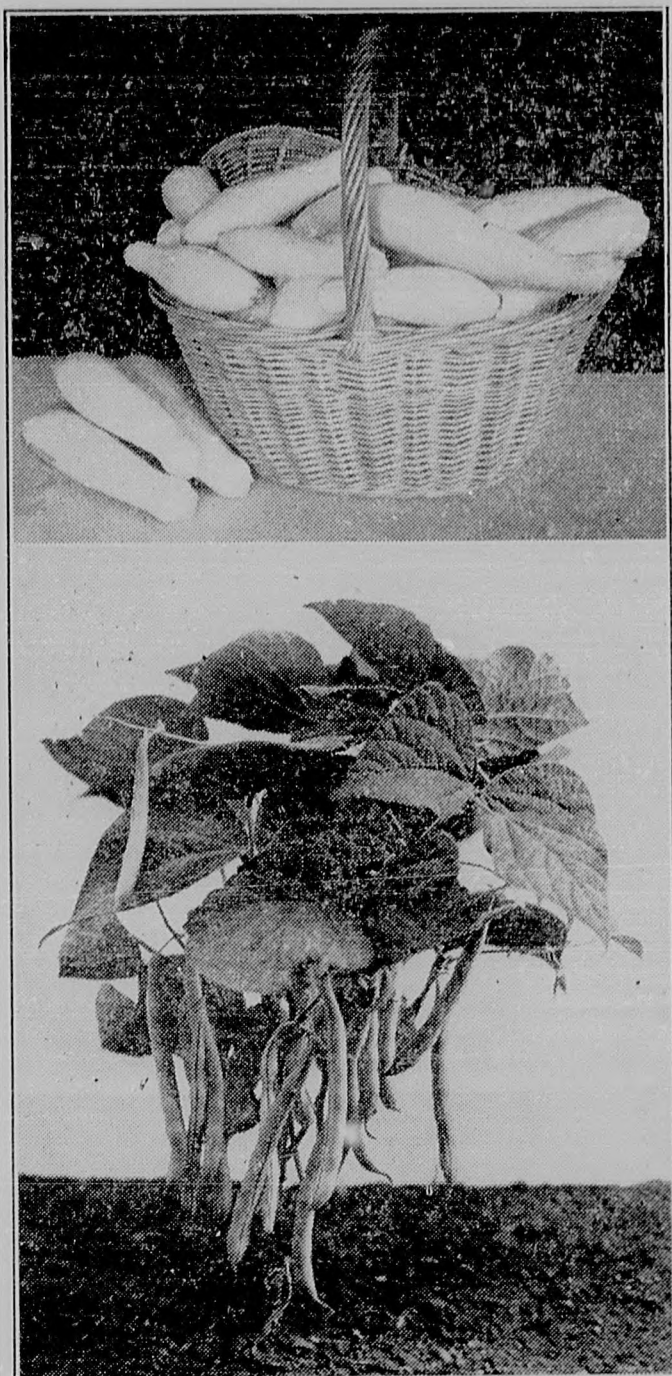
Advising use of hotbeds and cold frames, Ruffin said that they will bring such crops as cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, etc., into production a month earlier than usual.

Here's the way the home garden specialist described the proper way to make a hotbed:

For the average-sized family a hotbed six feet wide and nine feet long is usually large enough. Construction in multiples of three feet makes it easier to use ordinary hotbed sash. The bed should be dug sufficiently deep to allow for one and a half to two feet of manure and four to six inches of top soil. Construction of the hotbed should be started at least two weeks before it is to be used.

Only fresh horse manure should be used in making the bed. Other kinds of manure will not generate enough heat. Before it is placed in the bed the manure should be piled in the open long enough to allow it to begin heating. After heating begins, the pile should be turned occasionally, bringing the inside of the pile to the outside, and vice versa, to insure even heating of the whole pile. If any

(Continued on page 6)



Pictured above are two varieties of garden vegetables recommended as high producers and resistant to disease. At top is shown a fine basket of the Prolific Straight Neck Squash, a variety much superior to the old crooked squash. Below is a sample of the Asgrow Stringless Greenpod Bush Bean. Try these two varieties in your garden!

Alabama Gardeners Offered

UNIQUE IRISH POTATO SERVICE

Take it from L. M. Ware, professor of horticulture at Auburn—no other state in the nation offers the unique service which Alabama offers its Irish potato growers.

Alabama is the only state which determines the yielding ability of seed potatoes the year before they are offered for sale. In this state potato growers recognize good seed potatoes by the labels placed on those lots which are known by tests to be high yielding.

Alabama growers purchase from other states almost all of the seed potatoes planted in the State. Growers from outside states who expect to sell seed potatoes in Alabama may furnish a sample of their seed for testing in Alabama the year before they are to be sold. Before Alabama authorities will approve a lot of seed for

Barrons Suggests Use of

NEW VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES

By KEITH C. BARRONS
Assistant Vegetable Breeder
Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama

Each year seed of many new vegetable varieties, developed at a great expense by plant breeding specialists, are put on the market by commercial seedsmen. Every one of these new varieties is a real improvement for some region, but not all of them are well adapted to Alabama conditions.

The fact that some new vegetables do prove outstanding when grown in Alabama makes it worthwhile for gardeners to take a keen interest in these new introductions. In order to be of some help in choosing the best of the new varieties the Experiment Station tests many of them each year. A few which have been found most promising during the last few seasons are listed below.

We do not recommend that you replace your old favorites with these new varieties but merely that you try them out on a small scale. Every gardener should do a little experimenting with varieties in order to choose the best for his particular soil, and for his market demands in case he sells a portion of his produce. In comparing new varieties with old ones it is best to grow them side by side, plant them at the same time, and give each the same care in so far as possible. Not every seed firm will carry all of the varieties mentioned here, but if you are interested, your local dealer may be willing to secure them for you.

Some new varieties that have proved profitable are:

Bush Bean: Two early high quality and productive varieties are Angrow Stringless Greenpod and Stringless Black Valentine.

Pole Bean: Alabama No. 1 is a vigorous pole variety bred at Auburn and introduced by the Alabama Experiment Station in 1938. This variety is resistant to root-knot-nematode disease and also to bean rust. It will usually outyield the common pole bean varieties, and test plantings during drouth years have given fair crops when other varieties nearly failed. They are not entirely stringless but the flavor is excellent.

Butterbean (Lima Bean): Yopp's Prolific Pole is probably the largest podded variety that will produce well under Alabama conditions.

Cabbage: Cornell Early Savoy is a new early strain of the savoy type which has received wide publicity as an "odorless" cabbage. Cucumber: A & C and Straight 8 are both excellent for home use and markets.

Lettuce: Imperial 847 and Cosberg are both approved new varieties. Okra: Clemson Spineless is practically spineless and of fine quality.

Summer Squash: Early Prolific Straightneck is much superior to the old crookneck varieties. Sweet Corn: Honey June and Bantam Evergreen Hybrid are both approved new varieties. Many consider Honey June the best true sweet corn for home and local markets in Alabama.

Tomato: Pritchard is a mid-season variety; some Alabama tomato growers have found it well adapted to their conditions. Dixie is resistant to fusarium wilt, but like Pritchard and other wilt-resistant tomatoes, it is not resistant to early blight, leaf mold, and other leaf diseases. Leaf diseases may be partially controlled by frequent applications of sulfur dust or a mixture of deria and sulfur such as used for bean beetles. For the best control, however, spray frequently with a copper-carrying fungicide. Bordeaux may be used but should be made up with half the usual amount of lime. This formula is: four pounds of blue-stone to two pounds of unslaked lime to 50 gallons of water.

Watermelon: Leebeurg is a new wilt-resistant variety which has given good results in tests on land where Tom Watson and other varieties for shipping melons could not be grown.

growers assurance that the seed potatoes in that sack have come from the same lot which has been tested in Alabama and found to be a high-yielding lot.

An analysis of the yields of the 600 lots tested in the Alabama trials affords some interesting and important information for growers. During the three years of the Alabama trials there have been 30 lots of seed which have produced 125 bushels per acre less than the 50 leading lots. Two hundred and three lots have produced 100 bushels per acre less and 500 lots have produced 75 bushels per acre less than the 50 leading strains.

"These differences are too great for any potato grower to overlook the value of the Alabama approval statement which will be found on potatoes that have been tested in Alabama and found to produce good yields," states Prof. Ware. "A grower fails to treat himself right when he does not take advantage of this service. Just re-

member it will take the same amount of labor and fertilizer to plant an acre of land with poor seed as with good seed and there is the possibility that poor seed will produce 50, 100, or even 150 bushels per acre less than good seed."

LABOR OF MAN

Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Unstable is the future of a country which has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history that is unmistakable, it is that national strength lies very near the soil.—Daniel Webster.

DESIRABLE GOALS

The goal for the nation is abundance. The goal for the farmer is conservation of his soil and of his income.—Secretary Wallace.

State Is NOT Growing Enough HOGS

**ALABAMA FARMERS
DON'T EVEN HAVE
ENOUGH PORK
FOR OWN
NEEDS**

By R. S. SUGG
Extension Livestock Specialist

Alabama farmers are not producing sufficient hogs at the present time to supply their home needs. This is indicated by a study, made by F. W. Glat, economic advisor, of reports from 12,000 farms located in the various sections of the state.

As a result of this study it was shown that only 38.1 per cent of the farms had a brood sow and of this number less than half had the means of producing a surplus for sale. Mr. Glat further states that a year's supply of meat for the average family, at current prices, would be about \$30.00, and that in 1935 the value of livestock grown and consumed on the farm was only \$25, or about one fourth of the amount needed for meat requirements alone.

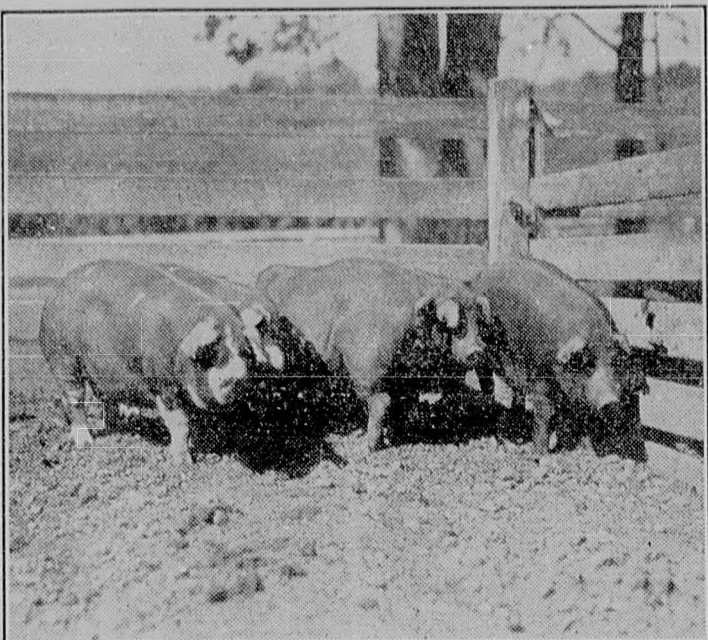
In addition to the saving which would result from growing the home needs, swine production offers a means of increasing the cash income and at the same time of building up the soil, provided efficient methods of production are followed. Farmers who expect to produce a surplus of hogs for sale, however, should realize that with normal seasons and feed crops the number of hogs for market will probably continue to increase for the next two or three years. As the number increases it is expected that the trend of prices will be downward. This means that a well planned system, which will result in the low cost of production, must be followed if profits are to be made.

It has been shown by Mr. J. P. Wilson, Superintendent of the Experiment Station at Headland, that hogs can be produced for market at a sufficiently low cost for Alabama farmers to be able to compete with any other section of the United States, and at the same time, by using the proper cropping system, build up the land and increase yields per acre.

For growing pigs the following system of management has proved satisfactory and economical:

1. Have spring pigs farrowed on green oats or open permanent pasture—about one acre per sow will be required.
2. Weaned pigs are run on Osootan soybeans from about the middle of June to August 1. One acre per sow should be planted as early in the spring as feasible, about cotton planting time.
3. Place pigs on Spanish peanuts in August. One acre per sow should be planted in early spring.
4. From the Spanish peanuts put pigs on runner peanuts until the first to the middle of September. Three and one-half to five acres of runner peanuts will be required for each sow. The spring litters should be ready for market in December and January.

The fall litters are farrowed on green oats. One acre per sow should be planted in early September.



If more farms in Alabama had several fine hogs like those pictured above there would be no need for efforts to increase hog production in the State. However, since only 38.1 per cent of farms in the State have brood sows, it is evident that more and more attention must be given to hog raising.

Recent Experiments Show HOGGING INCREASES YIELDS

Under continuous culture, unfertilized yields of harvested corn and peanuts have declined; yields of grazed peanuts have increased under the same conditions.

This statement is one among several contained in an Alabama Experiment Station progress report on a Wiregrass Experiment Station project inaugurated in 1932 to compare crop yields in cropping systems in which peanuts are hogged off with the yields in which peanuts are harvested and sold.

Averages contained in the report were computed for the first three years—1933, 1934 and 1935—and the second three years—1936 through 1938.

Other pertinent facts and information contained in the progress report include:

1. The yield of cotton has been maintained under continuous culture, when fertilized with 600 pounds per acre of a 6-8-4 fertilizer.

2. Where cotton and peanuts were grown in a two-year rotation, the yields of cotton and peanuts were substantially less than where the peanuts in the rotation were hogged off.

3. As an application of the experimental results, the following case was drawn:

A one-mule farm with 35 acres of good cultivatable land may make a relatively large cash return by following a three-year rotation of cotton, peanuts and corn, with the peanuts hogged. If 10 pounds of supplement should be provided for each sow during the year.

In sections of the state where peanuts are not adapted to the soil the same forage crops as outlined above can be used and five to eight acres of corn per sow planted for finishing the pigs.

with the cotton fertilized with 600 pounds of 6-8-4 and the peanuts hogged, the yields of both cotton and peanuts have increased significantly. The average yields for the last three years have been over a bale of cotton and considerably over a ton of peanuts.

3. Corn yields have been maintained and peanut yields increased, when these crops were grown, unfertilized, in a two-year rotation and the peanuts graded.

4. In a three-year rotation of cotton, peanuts, and corn, the cotton being fertilized with 600 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer, and the peanuts hogged, yields of all three crops have increased. Average yields of 1,653 pounds of seed cotton, 2,271 pounds of peanuts and 37.9 bushels of corn have been produced for the last three years.

5. Where the same three-year rotation was used but the peanuts harvested and sold instead of hogged, the average yields were 1,314 pounds of seed cotton, 2,192 pounds of peanuts and 28.7 bushels of corn. It will be noted that the yields of corn and cotton were substantially less than where the peanuts in the rotation were hogged off.

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Extension Director Says

COTTON INDUSTRY IS SUFFERING FROM ILLS

Many Chronic Ailments
Now Attacking Cotton

By P. O. DAVIS

Director, Alabama Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.

At home and abroad the cotton industry is a sick industry. The beginning of its illness and the specific nature of it may be debatable but there is no denial that at present it is both chronic and complicated.

Abroad cotton is involved in military wars which always curtail consumption of cotton, in money exchanges which frequently work against cotton, in competitive products which are always hammering away at King Cotton's dominion, in tariff struggles which are usually harmful to all farm products, and in increased foreign production of cotton, which has been in progress half a century and has gathered momentum in recent years.

At home cotton is afflicted with all the ills that exist abroad plus underconsumption which is due, primarily, to the fact that millions of people are unable to buy the cotton goods they actually need. Low income due to unemployment or low wages and low prices for products sold are curtailing cotton consumption to the extent that both economic and social tragedy prevail in countless homes.

Cotton growers themselves are major victims of this tragedy. As a big group they are the lowest in the consumption of cotton. Instead of consuming much of it they consume little because their needs and wants are cramped by an income too low to supply their needs.

When, for example, a farmer goes to market he finds that he must pay ten to twenty pounds of his raw cotton for one pound of the cheaper cotton fabrics. If he buys finer cotton fabrics he must pay thirty to fifty or more pounds of raw cotton for one pound in finished form.

Obviously, therefore, the cotton farmer can't buy a lot of cotton goods. This is made more impressive by mention of the fact that he must pay for a lot of fertilizer, mules, machinery, and other production costs before buying cotton goods and other things for his home and his family.

For four days recently I worked with a group of cotton men—ture, on green soybeans, and on the soybeans plus corn. At present prices such a farm could sell about \$400 worth of cotton and \$400 worth of hogs. And each year, the land would be better than it was the year before.

Such a cropping system would undoubtedly bring about greatly increased yields on even the poorest lands. Under such a system, cotton yields are increased to the extent that cotton acreage may be reduced and the land thus released devoted to corn, peanuts and grazing crops. Farmers, under the plan, will continue to sell cotton as a major cash crop, and will also have a good source of cash sales in the form of hogs or some other livestock.

One is that every person who lives must eat. He must have food. Most of this food for cotton farmers should come from their gardens, orchards, and fields direct to their dining tables. If it is not so produced either the lean pocketbook from cotton is depleted or the family food supply is inadequate.

Again, therefore, I urge every farmer in Alabama to produce this year an abundant supply of vegetables, potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, meat, milk, and eggs for family needs. Against this no intelligent person can raise his voice, and for it every intelligent person must agree.

Then, as we have said so many times, do the best you can with other cash crops and livestock, including poultry. Space here does not permit discussion of the importance of these things nor how to go at them but your county agent and your home agent are with you to give information and direction to you.

We must deal with conditions as they actually are and not as we hope for them to be. We must recognize the fact that under no possible program will cotton in 1939 produce enough income to provide a decent standard of living for all who are engaged in producing it. At the most the total for lint cotton will be less than one billion dollars which, for the average producer, will be about

from Virginia to California who met to diagnose the cotton situation and then prescribe for its improvement. Stacks of statistical information were presented; and several of this nation's better minds on cotton presented their views. Every bit of evidence and every approach to the problem invariably got around to the fact that the income of cotton producers is entirely too low; and that hope for raising it is not very bright.

All agreed, too, that cotton growers are entitled to parity income for their cotton. Parity price is now about 15.5 cents per pound and this times normal production would give parity income under present conditions, or as near parity income for cotton as we can expect to get in the near future.

This, of course, involves parity payments; and parity payments involve government funds which I shall not discuss in this article except to say that more money is needed than that now in sight, and farmers are entitled to it. In

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Marshall Farm Family Tells Story of Success



The Albert T. Smith farm, Albertville, Rt. 3, is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished with hard work and intelligent planning. The above photos taken on the Smith place show various reasons for this family's success. The nice, white frame house in which the Smiths live is one of the most comfortable in the county. The fine brood sow, top, is the pride of Albert Smith's heart. Never does the Smith family lack an ample supply of home-produced pork. Every member of this enterprising family works. Lennie is shown, below, helping in the chores by washing the dishes. Mr. Smith is shown standing in front of the pump house from which a fresh, clean supply is pumped to the house, and washing his hands in the modern bathroom of the house. The fine herd of milk cows, which Mr. Smith is raising to sell, is also pictured below.

Wilcox Farmer Raises All His FEED

P. P. Strother, merchant, farmer and breeder of Poland-China hogs at Camden, Wilcox County, has never had a sack of bought feed in his barn nor purchased a pound of lard or meat during his 40 years of farming.

In speaking of his unusual double record, Strother said: "I have waked up to the fact that as farmers have to get away from a one cash crop system. In 1938 I had 95 acres of cotton and 12 brood sows. I sold \$321.61 more of pigs than my entire cotton crop brought. It sounds unbelievable but it is true.

"We farmers of the South are facing a better time now than ever before," the Camden farmer continued. "With the government program helping us plant cover crops and harvest a good corn crop, we should be able to make money out of hogs and cattle, providing we get the right kind of hogs."

Mr. Strother says that his 40 years of active farming have given him two records of which to be proud. "First, I have never had to buy a pound of lard and meat," he stated. "Second, I have never had a sack of bought feed in my barn. I feel that every farmer in the state of Alabama could do the same now that we have the government farm program to help us.

"We cannot continue raising cotton under the boll weevil conditions, but we can add to our farming a few good hogs and cows along with our cotton crop. With proper feed and care we could make a comfortable living under the government program. One can take the right type of hogs and make money out of the corn crop sold through hogs at four and five cents a pound. I sold one lot of pigs at six months old averaging 244 pounds, which made my corn bring \$1.65 a bushel; another lot at four months and 27 days old averaging 186 pounds and corn brought \$1.25 a bushel."

The industrious Wilcox County farmer, however, adds that it takes care and attention to make a success with hogs. He says the reason hog-raising is so unprofitable with many farmers is because they fail to give the hogs proper care. With the same attention given to the average farmer gives to his cotton crop, he said, money can always be made out of them.

Mr. Strother lives five miles above Camden on the Brandon Highway. He stated that he will be glad for anyone passing by his place to stop and he will be glad to show them his herd of hogs. "I will be glad to give you all of the information I have learned in my 40 years of hog-raising and farming," he said.

"It is time for us farmers to wake up and get away from an unprofitable method of farming," he concluded.

W. H. Simmons, tenant farmer of Calhoun County, is an ardent believer in crimson clover.

In talking of his belief in this new crop he expressed it in this manner: "Once I get the crop started to growing on a plot of ground, about all I have to do is throw a few home-grown seeds on the plot and my cover crop problems are over. I find that it grows better where there is some litter on the land and where manure has been broadcast within the last year or so. A little scratching and light cultivation of the soil after seeding helps to get a better stand. I believe 20 pounds of seed properly sown on an acre and the seed properly harvested will often yield as much as 1,000 pounds, sufficient to plant a whole farm."

"It may be a little harder to get crimson clover than some of the other legumes, but once started it is easier to get in crops than either vetch or Austrian peas. The part I saved for seed has been worth as much per acre as my best acre of cotton."

Mr. Smith usually follows a two-year rotation by planting cotton, followed with winter legumes, one year and then planting corn, interplanted with summer legumes. The following year he follows the corn and summer legumes with cotton.

On three acres of land he planted cotton for ten consecutive years and increased the cotton yields each year. He did it by planting winter legumes in the cotton middles each year and fertilizing with 600 pounds of a good fertilizer.

Improves Pasture: Mr. Smith is improving his 12-acre pasture by applying phosphate and lime and by planting a mixture of grasses and clovers as recommended by the Alabama Experiment Station. He has found that this greatly increases the amount of grazing for his livestock.

Encourages Children: Mr. and Mrs. Smith are not only doing an excellent job in farming and home-making; they are encouraging their children to push forward. In addition to sending them to school, they give each child a cotton patch, usually 1 acre, each year after the child becomes large enough to look after the patch and to wisely use the money obtained for the cotton. An example of the interest the children take in their cotton patch is the following record made by Lamar last year:

He produced 3,316 pounds of seed cotton which turned out 987 pounds of lint plus 516 pounds of seed cotton. It was Stoneville cotton and was produced on land where winter legumes had followed cotton for the past four years. It was fertilized with 600 pounds of 3-8-5.

Keeps Records: Mr. Smith knows (Continued on page 8)

Albert T. Smith Has Never Gone in Debt for Anything Except a Modern Water System; Home Has Many Conveniences

By L. O. BRACKEEN

Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Smith, Albertville, R. 3, have successfully handled their 50-acre farm on Sand Mountain in Marshall County in such a way that they have never gone in debt for anything except for a running water system for their home. (They could have paid cash for the system by selling some of the surplus livestock and planting seed for their home.)

At the same time they have improved their farm and farm home, adding modern conveniences such as electric lights, radio, hydro-pneumatic water system, and electric churn. They are also educating their four children—Lamar, Lennie, Leslie and Willie Joe. In addition the 50-acre farm supports a hired-hand and family.

The Smiths' success has not been a one-way proposition. It has been a real partnership. They work out their plans together and then Mr. Smith looks after the farming end of the enterprise and Mrs. Smith cares for the home.

They do not put all their eggs in one basket. Annually they sell cotton, planting seed and livestock products and at the same time improve their soil. Here is how they have succeeded:

Cotton: Every acre planted to cotton, about 15 per year, is made to produce every pound of cotton possible. The yields per year for several years have been from 14 to 2 bales per acre. The cotton usually follows corn with legumes in the middles and is fertilized with 600 pounds of 3-8-5 per acre.

Mr. Smith always follows cotton with winter legumes, principally hairy vetch and crimson clover. He has found that cotton does well following winter legumes if the legumes are turned and the cotton planted two weeks later.

Breeding Cows: Mr. and Mrs. Smith have found it profitable to raise and sell a few dairy cows, with first calf, to neighbors and local trade. They sell from 10 to 20 cows annually. In raising the cows they use grade calves they raise from their own milk cows and buy from their neighbors. The cows are bred to a purebred dairy bull and are sold from \$30 to \$65, the price depending upon the production of each cow.

Planting Seed: Annually Mr. Smith produces and sells some planting seed. Principally these are crimson clover, cowpeas and soybeans. The clover seed are harvested from special seed patches while the cowpeas and soybeans are gathered from beans and peas interplanted with the corn. He also thrashes cowpeas and cro-talaria for toll.

Hog Products: He keeps one brood sow to produce their home supply of meat. Occasionally an extra pig, ham or side of meat is sold for cash. The sow produces from 1½ to 2 litters of pigs per year.

Chickens: A farm flock of about 50 hens is kept on the farm. Most of the chickens and eggs are consumed at home. The surplus is sold for cash or exchanged for products and materials needed on the farm and in the farm home.

Briefly here is how Mr. Smith improves his soil so that it produces more and more crops and livestock from year to year:

Terraces: Every acre of land is terraced and the terraces are maintained in such a way that there is not a single break in the terraces. Stumps were blasted before the land was terraced.

Enriching Soils: Thirteen years ago the farm was producing an average of about ½ bale of cotton and 20 bushels of corn per acre. It now produces from 14 to 2 bales and 35 to 40 bushels of corn per acre. This increase has been brought about by planting winter legumes in the fall, summer legumes in the corn and by saving and spreading barnyard manure.

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9 FARM PROBLEMS Need Solution

By A. W. JONES
State AAA Administrator

As the new year gets well underway there are certain problems relating to the situation that Southern farmers are facing which seem to us of such importance and magnitude as to deserve the best thought and the continuing interest of everyone interested in the welfare of the more than 12 million people who live on farms that produce cotton. We would like to call attention to a few of these today.

Problem No. 1. The present cotton situation. We have the largest carryover of American cotton and the largest world supply of cotton in all history and an indicated increased carryover on next August 1. We have approximately eleven million bales under government loan with an anticipated increase by next July due to farmers being unable to sell at a price comparable to the loan value.

Problem No. 2. The downward trend of cotton exports. In 1934 Germany and Japan purchased from us more than three and a fourth million bales and this year will apparently buy from us less than a million bales. These and other nations are either producing more of their own cotton or following ideas of government that lead them to trade for political and national advantage.

Problem No. 3. High tariff, war debts, and financial policies that make it difficult for most foreign countries to purchase our cotton. Our time-honored cotton tradition has been to sell six bales abroad and use four at home out of each 10 bales produced. Now we can scarcely sell one abroad for each bale consumed at home.

Problem No. 4. A long-time trend in increased foreign production of cotton. For the past 40 years many foreign countries have been trying to produce their own cotton. This tendency has greatly increased since the world war as a result of our high tariff referred to above.

Problem No. 5. Increasing use of cotton substitutes. Silk, rayon, and other fibers are daily taking the place of cotton for more and more uses.

Problem No. 6. The increasing number of people on cotton farms. There are a million more people producing cotton in the South today than there were in 1914, in spite of the unfavorable outlook for satisfactory income from cotton production. Each time one old cotton producer retires, there are three young farmers to take his place.

Problem No. 7. Poor soil, high production costs, and limited acreage per person. Our clean cultivated crops deplete the soil and promote erosion. More fertilizer and production costs are incurred in getting a fair return. The average farm worker in Alabama has only six acres cropland to work compared to 13 for the rest of the country. We cannot, therefore, grow a great many diversified crops that we would like to and could if we had the land available, or fewer people on the land.



A. W. JONES

Problem No. 8. High freight rates in the South, the tariff, and such legal handicaps, lack of Southern capital, and other causes that prevent the development of manufacturing industries in the South to assist a distressed overburdened agriculture in balancing our production, income, and trade.

Problem No. 9. Low standard of income and living conditions in Alabama in 1937 the average farm cash income per person was \$91 compared to \$350 for the rest of the United States outside the South. Sixty-four per cent of our agricultural production is by tenants. One farmer out of four had no milk cow, three out of ten had no chickens, and three out of four had no improved pasture. This simply means that a majority of Alabama farmers are doing without a great many things essential to comfort, health, and security.

Now, a thoughtful analysis of these perplexing problems can result in only one of two attitudes or conclusions—one of mental depression and despair with no action taken, the other of accepting the challenge with a determination to dig into our own potential good earth and resourcefulness and work out a solution in keeping with the best American tradition.

The many ramifications of the present cotton situation involving production, exports, home consumption, substitutes for cotton, loans, and parity prices make up what is admittedly the most serious problem for our region, if not the entire country. For this old cotton producer retires, there are three young farmers to take his place.

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Can we not individually and collectively, as farm people, give more attention and constructive action to these pressing problems in our plans from day to day and year to year?

Grow plenty of vegetables to insure adequate food supply.

their support to efforts for increased benefit payments to maintain farm income at present or increased levels.

Farmers should support vigorously the reciprocal trade agreements program fostered by this country and encourage as wide exchange of cotton for imported products as possible. Farmers should also take an increased interest in the financial policies of this country, including some kind of reconciliation of the world war debts owed the United States.

Everyone in the South should lend active and vigorous support to the fight for equal freight rate treatment for our region that will enable Southern people to develop needed and worthwhile industries and enterprises and give an outlet for some of our population that is now backed up on farms.

Pulp wood for paper making, wood fibers, and substitutes for cotton seem destined for great development in the South. We should, therefore, give increasing attention to reforestation, protection of our woodlands, and assure ourselves of a fair return for this important resource.

In the matter of conserving and improving our depleted soils we must give more attention to such practices as terracing, growing soil-improving crops, crop rotation, devoting more land to forage and pasture crops, the use of more lime and phosphates, retiring submarginal lands, and promoting more farm and home ownership.

There is also the possibility of increased agricultural production that will tie in with needed industries, such as starch manufacturing from sweet potatoes.

For the present relatively low standard of living in the South, inadequate diet, low production of food and feed stuffs, there is only one answer: we must produce more of these needs on our farms. There can be no excuse for any farm person in Alabama having inadequate supplies of eggs, meat, milk, or vegetables for year-round use. The one sure way for farmers to free themselves of tariff and freight rate penalties and other legal handicaps is to produce as many of their needs at home as possible instead of purchasing them.

The present agricultural adjustment program should receive more attention as a program of general adjustment to changing conditions and not merely adjustment of cotton acreage. Those farmers who take advantage of this present period to adjust away from greater dependence on cotton and the substitution of a better balanced and rounded farm operation in keeping with the purposes of the act will find themselves in a position of more satisfactory income and security.

Can we not individually and collectively, as farm people, give more attention and constructive action to these pressing problems in our plans from day to day and year to year?

Grow plenty of vegetables to insure adequate food supply.

LOW STATE FARM INCOME

Economist Gist Says There Are Definite Reasons Why Alabama Farmers Are Poor

Alabama has always been an area of low farm income and there are well-defined reasons for this condition. That, briefly, is the opinion of P. W. Gist, economic adviser of the Alabama Extension Service and the State Department of Agriculture.

Comparing the farming system in Alabama with that of the rest of the country, it must be concluded that the fault lies first in dependence on one cash crop, the price of which has run up and down the scale with world conditions and with a very unstable level of production, said Mr. Gist.

"Second, we have allowed our soil to become depleted by erosion, single cropping, and lack of natural methods of soil building, and third, we have followed a system that gave the farmer only seasonal employment," he continued.

Cotton farmers are not wholly to blame for adopting cotton as their

one cash crop, Mr. Gist believes. In the early 70's it was the only credit collateral, and our economic sources are still too strongly wedded to that collateral.

There has been individual effort on the part of a few farmers to change this system of agriculture. However, only here and there have there been any farmers who have improved their land with animal manure instead of depending on commercial fertilizer at a big cost.

Last year, after a quarter of a century of advice and five years of government aid, 82 per cent of the cash income in Alabama from cash crops came from cotton, said the economist.

In Georgia, it was 62 per cent and in Texas, the largest cotton producing state in the Union, it was only 68 per cent.

Increase YIELDS With FERTILIZER

Intelligent Fertilization Is Needed if Highest Per Acre Yields Are Obtained, Tidmore

By J. W. TIDMORE
Head of Agronomy Department
Alabama Polytechnic Institute

One of the most important problems confronting the Alabama farmer is that of increased yields per acre. This is a true statement of the situation because the lands are poor, the yields obtained per acre are low, and therefore the returns are small. It is obvious that low crop yields per acre are closely associated with high cost of production. The cost of production influences the profits or losses as does the selling price of the products. In Alabama, a number of factors may influence the cost of production but none of them are as important as the yield per acre.

There is a surplus of cotton which causes a low price and in an effort to reduce this surplus each farmer in Alabama has a cotton acreage allotment. Does it not seem reasonable that the Alabama farmers should produce their quota of cotton on the least amount of land so that the cotton will be produced at a lower cost per pound?

During the past nine years, at three of the Substations and five Experiment Fields, the efficiency of various grades of fertilizers at the rate of 600 pounds per acre has been compared for cotton and corn. These crops were grown in a two-year rotation without legumes.

Experimental Results. The average yield of seed cotton per acre in the eight experiments (75 crops) mentioned above with a 0-10-4 fertilizer was 701 pounds; a 2-10-4 averaged 951 pounds; a 4-10-4 averaged 1,131 pounds; and a 6-10-4 averaged 1,291 pounds. If seed cotton is valued at 2.8 cents per pound, and these grades of fertilizers at quoted prices for 1938, a 2-10-4 cost a 0-10-4 by \$18.41 per ton after paying the difference in the cost of the fertilizers. Likewise, a 4-10-4 cost a 2-10-4 by \$9.24; and a 6-10-4 cost a 4-10-4 by \$10.59. From these figures, it will be seen that a good cotton fertilizer should contain at least 6 per cent nitrogen.

Comparing the efficiency of different percentages of phosphoric acid in a complete fertilizer, a 6-4 averaged 1,227 pounds; a 6-8-4 averaged 1,227 pounds; and a 6-10-4 averaged 1,291 pounds. Since a 6-8-4 made practically as much cotton as a 6-10-4, a fertilizer containing 8 per cent phosphoric acid is satisfactory.

A fertilizer for cotton should contain 4 per cent potash, based on the results of these experiments.

6-8-4 vs. Other Grades. Much 3-8-5 and 4-8-4 are used as cotton fertilizers in Alabama. These grades at the rate of 600 pounds per acre were used in these tests. The 3-8-5 made 260 pounds per acre of seed cotton less than the 6-8-4 and the 4-8-4 made 163 pounds less than the 6-8-4. These

differences are much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of the fertilizers. On a ton basis, the 6-8-4 produced \$24.02 worth of cotton more than the 3-8-5.

Amount of Fertilizer per Acre. On the average, the amount of fertilizer per acre used in Alabama is around 300 pounds. Is this the most economical amount to use? The Alabama Experiment Station has conducted tests during the past four or five years comparing the efficiency of various grades of fertilizers at the rates of 600 and 300 pounds per acre at three Substations and five Experiment Fields. The average results are as follows: 600 pounds of 6-8-4 produced 205 pounds of seed cotton per acre more than 300 pounds. On the acre basis, this amounts to \$1.54 per acre after the extra cost of the 300 pounds of 6-8-4 (at \$28.00 per ton) has been paid.

Side Dressing. If cotton is fertilized with materials containing less than 6 per cent nitrogen, sufficient nitrate should be used as a side or top dressing immediately after chipping to bring the nitrogen up to 6 per cent. For example, if a 3-8-5 was used under the cotton, 20 pounds of nitrate or its equivalent should be used after chipping for each 100 pounds of 3-8-5.

Plant Food. It is necessary from the standpoint of economy to supply 36 pounds of nitrogen, 48 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 24 pounds of potash to every acre of land in cotton. It is then a question of how these amounts may be supplied for the smallest amount of money. These amounts may be supplied by 600 pounds per acre of 6-8-4 or by 600 pounds of a lower grade fertilizer plus sufficient side dressing of nitrogen. The cost of the two products is as follows: 600 pounds of 6-8-4 cost \$18.41; 600 pounds of a lower grade fertilizer plus side dressing cost \$10.59. The cost of the two products is as follows: 600 pounds of 6-8-4 cost \$18.41; 600 pounds of a lower grade fertilizer plus side dressing cost \$10.59.

Success Story

(Continued from page 5)

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AAA Program Helpful: "How does the AAA program fit on your farm?" Mr. Smith was asked. "It fits exactly," he replied. "It enables me to do the things I have realized for a long time that I should do. It has enabled me to make a living and a profit. It has also enabled me to improve home and to add several conveniences which I could not have otherwise added."

Other highlights on the Smith farm are: (1) Feed for the livestock and food for the family are produced on the farm. (2) The farm is well fenced ("This is essential to livestock production," says Mr. Smith). (3) The Smiths are good planners, hard workers, and stick to their jobs. They are proud of their farm, their home and their profession—farming.

Read Books

(Continued from page 1)

Paris Bourse, for example, mean that the Argentine farmer must look somewhere besides France for customers.

The American farmer is just as definitely affected by world changes as is his Argentine competitor, and if anyone doubts this fact he may write to Secretary Wallace and find out how much the efficiency of various grades of fertilizers at the rates of 600 and 300 pounds per acre at three Substations and five Experiment Fields. The average results are as follows: 600 pounds of 6-8-4 produced 205 pounds of seed cotton per acre more than 300 pounds. On the acre basis, this amounts to \$1.54 per acre after the extra cost of the 300 pounds of 6-8-4 (at \$28.00 per ton) has been paid.

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Cotton Industry

(Continued from page 4)

\$400.00 gross cash income from cotton. Production expenses must be deducted from this.

I wish that I could tell Alabama farmers that there is a better day ahead for cotton. I hope that there is but, frankly, I don't see it. Yet I believe that a crop as good as cotton should extend into the new fields of service for millions of people who are now using it and also those who are not using it.

Whether or not this is done depends largely upon governmental policies and procedure in the United States and abroad. If the dominant forces of this nation realize that material property for all can be attained only by an abundance of material things by all and proceed accordingly we can expect prosperity at home—including greater consumption of cotton—which we all want.

If nations abroad will quit killing people and settle down to political and economic sanity—in other words, if they will stop warring and start producing, we can expect more and better business throughout the world. If nations abroad will stop warring and start producing, we can expect more and better business throughout the world.

These, however, are things about which we can talk and write but we can't foresee what the outcome will be. We can take them as they are, do the best with what we have, be friendly and fair to our neighbors at home and abroad, and hope for the best for all.

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Club Work

(Continued from page 7)

hathos, suitcases, old shoes, and cock roaches. There were the corners behind the doors for ironing boards, dust mops, hearth brooms and sugar cane. Oh yes! I knew how to store things—but not how to find them again!

Every woman has been interested in the cleaning of floors since the first man tracked mud into the very first house and the first little boy fed his bound dog on the first back porch. Our grandmothers obtained a nice floor finish with an old duck mop and a handful of white sand, but while achieving this finish she almost brought on a "finch" to grandma. This method, I am sure, was the invention of some man, for no woman in her right mind could have done this. It was a woman who must have thought up linoleum, wringer mops, and varnishes and it was the farm woman's job to learn through her club programs to purchase these things wisely, care for them simply, and to enjoy the freedom from drudgery that their use afforded.

Not is this learning confined to floors and floor coverings. It extends to the building of simple home furniture, such as book shelves, and tables and fire screens. It extends also to the correct way to plan, make and hang curtains so that they will not strain the pocketbook, not shut out air and light, not look like the well meant, but unimproved efforts of an amateur seamstress.

I shall not discuss at great length the programs on cake baking, food preservation, house cleaning, etc., which have added flavor and variety to my meals, pennies to my pocket, and years of pleasure to my life. It has been said that a woman is an animal that is born with a backache which grows worse until she dies. However, how that our club has taught us that a kitchen stool is something to sit on—not to stumble over in the dark—that household pests (including husbands) can be controlled, that wood-bones can have leisure, this definition, thank heaven, must be revised.

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FOR
FORTY-ONE YEARS
COFFEE COUNTRY
LEADING NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 42.



Special Service For Scouts Sunday Nite M. E. Church

Marking the 29th anniversary of the incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America, "Boy Scout Week" (February 8-14) is being observed throughout the nation. In this month's celebration are 28,750 Boy Scout troops, Cub Packs and Sea Scout Ships, comprising a membership of 1,233,950 boys and men, together with thousands of citizens.

The theme of the celebration is "Scouting Carries on American Ideals." While the local troop has only recently been organized, it has 24 members and is making splendid progress. Parents of these fine boys and other citizens are taking an active interest in the movement.

The committee has arranged for a program at the school for tomorrow and then on Sunday night a special union service is to be held at the Methodist Church, at which time Rev. J. A. Timmerman will bring the message. The final program of local observance will not be held until Tuesday night, February 21, when the Chamber of Commerce will observe leaders night, and Boy Scouts will be special guests of the body.

Below we are giving the program for Sunday night and every citizen is invited to be present.

Prelude.
Processional—"America the Beautiful."
Opening Prayer.
Flag Ceremonies—Pledge of Allegiance.
Anthem, "Unfold Ye Portals."
Gospel.
Scripture Lesson.
Solo, "Scout Leader's Prayer."
Scout Oath and Law.
Offering.
Offertory—"The Rosary"—Nevin.
Sermon—"And the Boys Grow." Hymn—"Faith of Our Fathers."
Recessional—"Follow the Glean."
Benediction.
Postlude—"Pomp and Circumstance"—Elgers.

ATTENDED BIG MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS LAST WEEK

Messrs. W. L. McArthur, project manager of the PSA in Coffee County, passed away at his home near Danley's Cross Roads Monday, February 6th. He had been sick about two months. However, he was able to be in town one day last week.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bona Pearl Adams, one daughter and one son. His mother, Mrs. Nora Adams, two sisters and three brothers also survive.

Funeral services were held at Mt. Zion Church Tuesday with Rev. J. C. Vickers officiating. Burial was in the adjoining cemetery. Hayes Funeral Home was in charge.

LEE HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEETS

Lee Club met Thursday, February 2, with Mrs. Rastus Mallery. The class was called to order and business was discussed.

The subject was framing and hanging pictures. The class framed two pictures. Names were drawn by a child to see who would get them. Mrs. Lena Dyess had first choice and Mrs. Grover Mallery, a visitor, had second choice. Mrs. Rastus Mallery, Reporter.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY.

We're Always On The Job

It makes no difference when you call us—we're always on the job, 24 hours every day. If you are out on the road and need gas, oil, a new tire or tube, or a tire fixed—just call us and a service man will be there pretty quick.

Try one of our High-Pressure Washing and Greasing jobs—we'll call for your car if you wish.

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THE ELBA CLIPPER

VOLUME 42.

REPORT SHOWS HEALTH WORKS DEFINITE VALUE

The annual report of Dr. J. A. Crittendon, Coffee County Health Officer, shows that measures taken for the prevention of disease in 1938 included immunization clinics held throughout the county in which 5,208 typhoid immunizations were completed, 800 smallpox vaccinations were given, 1,236 children were given diphtheria immunization, 212 of that number under one year of age. Schick tests were given to 31 children.

During the year 25 cases of acute communicable diseases were isolated and supervised by members of the County Health Department, 76 visits were made to homes for investigation and supervision of such diseases and 48 consultations with physicians of the county were held in the interest of communicable disease control.

Work for the prevention and control of tuberculosis and venereal diseases formed a large part of the department's activities. Through the facilities of the traveling chest clinic, one chest clinic was held at the health of 56 persons (Kray); 122 specimens for diagnosis of tuberculosis were submitted to the laboratory. Tuberculosis clinics were given to contacts and suspect cases. The U. S. Public Health Survey held clinics over the entire county, skin testing and X-raying 5,143 persons for tuberculosis.

There were 10 new cases of tuberculosis reported in 1938, making a total of 25 cases under treatment. Members of the Health Department made 213 visits to these patients. There are three health clinics in the county available for the care and isolation of tuberculosis.

Three free clinics were held in 1938 for the treatment of syphilis. During the year 1938, 12 cases were given to indigent patients. 1,000 tests were free on request. There were 22 cases of gonorrhea were sent to the laboratory for examination in 1938.

MRS. ENGLISH HOSTS TO PAST TIME ROOK CLUB

Mrs. John Wiley English was a delightful hostess on Wednesday afternoon of last week, when she entertained members of the Past Time Rook Club and several additional friends at a lovely party in her home on Buford Street.

Bowls of narcissi and japonicas were arranged about the home in attractive decorations for the party. The rook progressions were played at five tables. The following players making up the party: Mrs. Dan Prescott, Mrs. Tom Hutchinson, Mrs. V. L. Wicks, Mrs. J. M. Rowe, Mrs. R. L. Martin, Mrs. J. O. English, Mrs. W. L. English, Mrs. P. Mullins, Mrs. S. E. Edmondson, and Mrs. Jim Whitman.

At the conclusion of the games, the hostess, assisted by her daughter, Carolyn English, and Martha Edmondson, served the delicious refreshment course of salad, candy and hot chocolate.

MRS. WILLS IS HOSTESS TO BUSINESS WOMEN

The Business Women's Circle of the Baptist Women's Missionary Union met in the home of Mrs. W. H. Oston on Davis Street Monday evening, when Mrs. Ocie Wills entertained as hostess.

Bowls of narcissi and japonicas were tastefully arranged about the spacious living room where the meeting was held.

A short business session was conducted by the president, when minutes were read and the treasurer's report given by Mrs. Baxter Bryan, secretary-treasurer. After a discussion of plans to take care of funds to finance the local needs of the Circle, the "bank plan" was adopted and Miss Nora Bullock named "bank treasurer."

The program on "Prayer" was led by Miss Carrie Vaughn, and Mrs. J. W. Kendrick and Miss Zadie Rowe discussed "Prayer and Mission."

Mrs. Mary Alice Mays gave the devotionals, with prayer by Miss Nora Bullock.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mrs. Wills served a delicious refreshment course, heart-shaped sandwiches and hot coffee to the following members: Mrs. Baxter Bryan, Miss Nora Bullock, Mrs. Carrie Vaughn, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays, Miss Hazel Busbee, Mrs. J. W. Kendrick and Miss Zadie Rowe.

Later the group engaged in a delightful game of Chinese checkers.

Miss Nell Bryan of Louisville is spending the week in Elba with relatives and friends.

Elba Hatchery To Formally Open On Saturday Morning

On next Saturday morning at ten o'clock, the new Elba Hatchery, Feed and Seed Store will open for business in the building on East Side Court Square next to the Waco-Pop Station.

This is a new enterprise for Elba and should mean much to the farmers of this area. In addition to hatching and selling baby chicks, a complete line of bulk garden and seed and feed will be stocked.

Only eggs from the best blooded flocks will be used and farmers who are interested in growing better poultry should make plans to visit the hatchery.

The hatchery will be in a position to pay from ten to fifteen cents above market price for good hatching eggs.

The Elba Hatchery has been organized through the efforts of some thirty business men and citizens of the Elba area who have formed a cooperative stock association for the purpose of promoting good flocks of poultry in this area to furnish the eggs needed by the hatchery.

A number of business men join the welcoming announcement of this new enterprise, and everybody is invited to attend the formal opening next Saturday.

County Agent's Column

By HUGH D. SEXTON
County Agent

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The operators of all farms who will plant either cotton or peanuts on these farms for the first time since 1931 are instructed to get in touch with the County Agent's Office at once in order that 1939 acreage allotments for both crops may be obtained for these farms.

EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN FOR 1939

In an effort to be of more service to the farmers in this county, the Federal Government has prepared to take applications for emergency crop loans.

These emergency loans will be made only to farmers whose cash requirements are small and whose crops are in danger of other source. The money loaned will be limited and must be used for the purpose of growing 1939 crops or for the purpose of feed for livestock.

Farmers who can obtain the funds they need from an individual or production credit association are not eligible for emergency crop loans. A first lien will be taken on the crop financed as security.

Interested farmers are instructed to get in touch with the county agent's office relative to making application for this loan.

COLORADO MAN IS FOUND DEAD AT HOME SUNDAY

Wilburn Outley, colored farmer living on the Cull McCollough farm in the Deal School house community, was found dead in his home last Sunday. According to reports of the undertaker and others who investigated, the negro died from natural causes. He was last seen alive on Friday, so it was stated, and when found there was a considerable sum of money in his pockets and there was no evidence of foul play.

The negro was 55 years of age and single. He leaves one sister and one brother. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Snell at Rocky Head Church on Monday. Burial was in the church cemetery. Hayes Colored Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. and Mr. F. H. Murphy and Joel Murphy were visitors to Montgomery several days during the week.

The many friends of Mrs. W. T. Whitman will regret to learn that she continues ill at her home here and trust that she may soon be fully recovered.

Mrs. and Mr. R. J. Bumpers of Gastonburg will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kendrick the latter part of the week.

Eugene Hussey, Former Coffee Resident, Killed In Auto Wreck Last Week

Eugene Hussey, 40 years of age, and for many years a resident of Coffee, and well known in the Northeastern part of the county where he formerly made his home, met instant death in an automobile accident on a highway about 40 miles from Port Royal, S. C., last Tuesday night, January 31st.

According to a report given local undertakers who went for the body, indications were that Hussey went to sleep and averted his head into a trailer. It was stated that the front of the V-8 Ford coach struck the front of the trailer with the result that the entire top section of the car was crushed off. Hussey's body was badly bruised and broken and the two occupants of the truck struck against the rear of the car.

Hussey, who had been in Elba on a business trip, was returning to Port Royal where he has made his home for some time. The accident occurred about 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night when he was within 40 miles of his home. He has been known in his home town for some time, according to those who knew him, and it is reported that while here he had contracted for what had been engaged to rebuild the temporary bridge over White Water at the end of Buford Street.

Hussey is survived by his wife, Mrs. Annie Hussey, one daughter, Patricia Hussey, two sons, James and Elworth Hussey. He also leaves five sisters and three brothers. Funeral services were held at Victoria Church Friday, with Rev. R. F. Pierce officiating. Interment was in Victoria cemetery. Bonneau-Jeter had charge of funeral arrangements.

MUSIC CLUB MEMBERS HAVE DELICIOUS PARTY

The Junior members of the Music Club had a very successful party at the Banks cafe last Wednesday evening for a Dutch supper and picture show party afterwards.

A color scheme of green and yellow was carried out in the table decorations, which were most attractive.

Various games were played and the progressive "Tale of a Dog's Tail" afforded much laughter for the diners as well as the party members.

O. E. S. MEETING TONIGHT

The regular meeting of the O. E. S. will be held at 7 o'clock (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock. All members are urged to attend.

SALLIE COLLIER, Secy.

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